

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 7 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 17th February 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

THE *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th February,

The opinion of a German General regarding the invasion of India by Russians.

gives the substance of the opinion expressed by a German General regarding the feasibility of the invasion of India

Circulation,
425 copies.

by the Russians with an army of 200,000 troops *via* Hirat and Kabul, and observes that the General does not think that the Government of India would be able to bring more than 100,000 troops to the field. If the Russians were defeated they would lose their 200,000 troops, but the defeat of the British army would bring British rule in India to an end. As the people have received no military training the Government of India cannot speedily organize a new army. The last sentence is entitled to special consideration at the hands of Government.

The *Álam-i-Tasvir* (Cawnpore), of the 10th February, gives

Conversation between a Russian officer and a Muhammadan in a railway carriage.

a further portion of the conversation which took place between a Russian officer and a Muhammadan. The latter condemned Russian rule over

Circulation,
200 copies.

Muhammadans as oppressive and tyrannical, referred to the atrocities exercised by the Russians over the inhabitants of Poland who belong to the same race as the Russians, took exception to the sentence in the Governor of Crimea's address presented to the Czar two or three years ago, expressing a hope that the Czar would subdue the Turks and put up the Holy Cross in place of the Crescent at the top of the St. Sophia mosque, and complained of the expulsion of Jews from Russian territory. The Russian officer endeavoured to defend or justify the above acts on one ground or another.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th February, says that

Late Cambay riots and Government. the people in the Cambay State were treated with great severity during the riots which occurred there last year. In its reply to their memorial the Government observes at one place that special consideration and indulgence are shown to the princes who are feudatory allies of Her Majesty. Government no doubt shows special indulgence to a Chief in his disputes with his subjects and allows him to oppress them to his heart's content, but when he comes into conflict with the Political Agent or any other Government Officer, he is at once thrown overboard. Maharája Zalim Singh of Jhalawar was removed from the *gaddi* simply because he did not like to be made a mere puppet by the Resident. Government could adduce no better reason for his deposition than that he did not hold Europeans in proper estimation. The Maharája of Kashmir shared a similar fate on account of his having incurred the displeasure of the Resident. The Maharána of Udaipur desired to dispense with the services of his Prime Minister, but he was not allowed to do so. Such instances could be multiplied to any extent. But of course Government never interferes with a native prince on behalf of his subjects, even though they are openly robbed and oppressed. The people in native states were never so helpless and entirely at the mercy of the chiefs as they are under British supremacy. Similarly Europeans are treated with special indulgence against the children of the soil, and justice cannot be expected under such circumstances. Hence it would be better if the inhabitants of native states were told once for all that their complaints against the princes

cannot be attended to, but such a declaration would be unpalatable to Residents and Political Agents and would deprive them of much of their power. Had the Diwan of Cambay, who was responsible for the riots, not been a nominee of Government, the blood of the men killed in the riots would not have remained unavenged.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 13th February, regrets to notice that the state of things in Indore. Indore is getting worse and worse every day. The Government of India is sure to interfere sooner or later and make better arrangements for the conduct of the administration, though it will be abused by a portion of the native press as it was in connection with its interference in Kashmir. But no amount of abuse can prevent it from performing its duty. It cannot be justified in annexing any native states, but it is bound to protect the people in those states from oppression and tyranny.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 12th February, says that it appears from the *Indian Mirror* that the Government of India desires to satisfy the Bundelkhand Chiefs who provided land for railway purposes by the bestowal of titles, but that some of the Chiefs are not prepared to accept the offer. Such Chiefs deserve praise for their courage, and the proposal made by Government is not a good one, inasmuch as it is tantamount to a sale of titles. The measure would lower titles and honours in public estimation.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th February, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at Cawnpore in honour of Mr. Bradlaugh's death. Cawnpore, on the 5th idem by the Rifah-i-Ám Association in honour of Mr. Bradlaugh's death. The meeting resolved to send letters of condolence and sympathy to his daughters, Society and constituents and to put up a picture of him at the house in which the Rifah-i-Ám holds its meetings. Babu Sidhgopal, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, presided, and Babu Debi Prasad, Lala Gobind Prasad, Pandit Hirdai Narain, Babu Anand Sarup,

Circulation,
400 copies.

Saiyid Muhammad Hadi and others made speeches suited to the occasion. Babu Anand Sarup and Pandit Pratap Narain, editor of the *Brahman*, read Urdu and Hindi verses respectively praising Mr. Bradlaugh and regretting his untimely death.

Circulation,
•400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th February, gives a picture of Mr. Bradlaugh on the first page and expresses deep sorrow and grief at his death, praising him for his readiness to agitate Indian questions in Parliament and observing that this unfortunate country is yet doomed to misery.

Circulation,
223 copies.

The *Hamildard* (Fyzabad), of the 8th February, the *Nairang* (Agra), of the 9th idem, the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th idem, and some other newspapers notice Mr. Bradlaugh's death with deep regret and observe that this country has lost in him a true friend and a powerful champion of its cause.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 10th February, gives a brief account of Mr. Bradlaugh's life, calling him a leader of infidels and a friend of the enemies to Government, and observes that since he espoused the cause of the National Congress he used to tease the Secretary of State by asking him unnecessary questions regarding Indian affairs. He introduced a bill with a view to extend election to the Indian Legislative Councils, but of course it was not passed by Parliament.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 9th February, observes that it is difficult to understand why the Government of India desires to pass the Age of Consent Bill so hurriedly, although it manifestly militates against the Hindu religion and has elicited a powerful opposition in all parts of the country. No strong case has been made out in favour of the measure. In regard to the death of Phulmani, the medical official who made a *post mortem* examination declared that she had also had sexual intercourse before the occasion on which she received injuries

which brought about her death. As regards the report of lady doctors, they have no access to the houses of respectable natives. In a city where the population is 300,000 they are not allowed even by three men of position to approach their women. Can any lady doctor refer to a single instance in which a girl might have been injured by cohabitation with her husband and might have died from the effects of such injuries at Benares? The registers of hospitals at some places might show the occurrence of deaths of girls from ill usage by men, but those girls must be prostitutes. It appears from the reports of criminal courts that in 1862 the wife of one Kali, a Kahár, and 1890 the wife of one Hari Mohan Maiti, an Uriya, died from the effects of the violence done to them by their husbands. The occurrence of only two such cases cannot justify Government in enacting a law which will cast a slur on natives and bring them into disgrace. Some Englishmen, animated by excessive humanity, accuse natives of treating their wives at a very tender age like beasts. Englishmen being the rulers can abuse the people as they like, but their society itself is not a model of perfection. The criminal statistics for England show that there were forty cases of assaults on women in a population of 11,500,000, the entire population being about 35,000,000, while only two such cases, above referred to, have occurred in this country with a population of 260 millions, but at the English rate the number of such cases should have been 867. Such is the difference between European and native civilization. But still in England a man who cohabits with his wife under 13 years of age is liable to imprisonment only for two years, whereas a native who has sexual intercourse with his wife under 12 years will be liable to imprisonment for life or ten years. Young native reformers should not allow themselves to be deceived by the outward lustre of European society, but should more closely examine it before endeavouring to adopt its customs.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th February, contains a cartoon in which the Age of

Circulation,
425 copies.

The same. Consent Bill is represented as a strong and healthy lad, standing on a platform with his arms crossed on his chest, and the opposition as a Hindu ready to strike the

lad with a sword called Religion and to shoot him with a pistol called the Royal Proclamation.

Circulation,
850 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 11th February, observes that a Bill which, it is feared, will be

The same.

used by wicked men as a new means for bringing innocent persons into difficulty by making false complaints against them, should not be passed. The abolition of the custom of *satti*, to which the supporters of the Bill refer in its defence, is no good precedent. That custom had been forbidden before the pledge as to non-interference in religious matters was given by Government. It is the duty of every loyal Hindu to convince Government that the extension of the age of consent will be an interference with the Hindu religion and detrimental to the peace of the country. If Government disregards public opinion it will itself be entirely responsible for the consequences. It should carefully consider the arguments which have been urged both for and against the measure and should be in no hurry to pass it into law.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 9th February, agrees with the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in thinking

The same.

that a distinction should be made between rape properly so called and cohabitation by a man with his own wife who has not attained the age of consent, and urges that the Bill should be referred to a committee composed of the representatives of Hindu and Muhammadan communities for opinion. The district Magistrate should obtain the sanction of the higher authorities before taking action in any case under the Bill. If a medical examination of a girl offended against be considered necessary, such examination should be made by a lady doctor. Cases of this kind should be decided by arbitrators, who should be respectable persons, and the maximum term of imprisonment to which a husband may be liable under the Bill should not exceed two years.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Tamannai* (Lucknow), of the 8th February, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that Government is not justified

The same.

in introducing any social or religious reform at the instance

of educated persons who do not form even one per cent. of the population. The masses are unable to take part in the discussion of any such question owing to their ignorance, but their silence should not be construed into consent. The same marriage customs which are based on the Hindu scriptures prevail among the different classes of the Hindu community, and there is nothing to show that those classes approve of the proposed change in such customs. It is true that a king is a shadow of God on earth, and that his councillors and officers have full power to introduce any kind of changes in the affairs of the people they consider necessary, but they should be guided by justice. If they are inexorable the people must, *nolens volens*, acquiesce in their decision.

The *Nyāya Sudha* (Harda), of the 11th February, expresses

Circulation,
350 copies.

Mr. Hume and the Age surprise and regret at Mr. Hume's threat to sever his connection with the National Congress if the Congressionists oppose the Bill, and observes that Mr. Hume is held in high respect by them, but that they are bound to protest against a measure which they consider an interference with their religion and as calculated to affect their liberty.

The same paper refers to a public meeting lately held by the Pandits of Nagpur to consider the Bill, and remarks that the meeting resolved to forward a memorial to Government against the measure.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 11th February,

Circulation,
275 copies.

Public meeting held at Khandwa in opposition to the Bill. gives a brief account of the public meeting held at Khandwa in opposition to the Bill. Babu Sham Lal presided, and Vithal Rao, Vakil, made a long speech against the measure. A memorial was adopted by the meeting, and signatures of both Hindus and Musalmans present on the occasion were obtained.

The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 11th February, in

Circulation,
300 copies.

Bill regarding the Judicial Commissioner's Court for Oudh. commenting upon the Bill regarding the constitution of the Judicial Commissioner's Court for Oudh, observes

that the appointment of the Additional Judicial Commissioner should not be left to the pleasure of the Local Government. His appointment should be made permanent. References made by the Judicial Commissioner's Court to the High Court in case of difference of opinion between the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner should be laid before a full bench and not a division bench of the High Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 4th and 11th February, gives the substance of Mr. Digby's open letter to the members of the House of Commons, showing that British rule has brought about poverty, destroyed native industries and produced other alleged evil effects, observes that his statements are founded on facts and figures taken from the reports of the India Office and praises Mr. Digby for his advocating the cause of this country.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 10th February, referring to Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the opening of the Volunteer Club at Cawnpore on the 29th January, observes that it would appear that His Honor thinks that a rebellion may break out in these provinces, particularly at Cawnpore, as these provinces were also the principal scenes of action during the great Mutiny of 1857. But there are no disaffected men in these provinces, and His Honor's fear is groundless. Even if a rebellion ever occurs, it will be on a very small scale and will be easily suppressed by the people themselves. His Honor assisted Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan in the preparation of his book on the Mutiny. The author has clearly shown in that book that the causes of the Mutiny originated with Englishmen themselves. Does Sir Auckland Colvin think that Englishmen are again doing the same things? If so, the *Alam-i-Taswir* is at one with His Honor.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, complains that the winter tours of District Officers are intended to provide justice to the

people living in the interior of the districts, at their doors, but that the result is just the contrary. In many instances men are summoned to attend the courts of officers out in camp at long distances from their homes, and are consequently put to much unnecessary expense, as they have to pay high fees to vakíls whom they take with them. When an officer is in camp he should decide cases relating to men living within a radius of two or three miles of his camp. The higher authorities should take the subject into consideration.

The Etáwah correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th February, in continuation of his previous article regarding the alleged misconduct of Mr. Dyer at Etáwah, observes that the accused let down a string from his room and went down with its assistance. But on reaching the ground he found himself in a garden inside the lock-up to his disgust and not outside the walls of the lock-up, as he had imagined. The foolish native guards thought that he was attempting to escape and caught him. But evidently his object was only to have a walk in the garden. Europeans can never be guilty of attempting to escape from lawful custody. The fact is that European prisoners have every ease and comfort provided for them in lock-ups, but that they still greatly miss gardens and sports. If a few more European prisoners show their longing for those things in the way that Mr. Dyer has done, perhaps Government will soon provide gardens and tennis and cricket grounds in lock-ups and even order the Superintendents of Jails, the District Magistrates and other European officers to go to the lock-ups with their wives and engage in sports with the European prisoners.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 6th February, complains that the decision of Mr. Burkitt, late Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, in regard to pro-notes written on hundi paper has caused a sensation throughout Oudh and concurs with the *Pioneer* in thinking that Mr. Young, Judicial Commissioner, should reconsider the subject and reverse the decision.

Decision of Mr. Burkitt, late Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, in regard to pro-notes written on hundi paper.

Circulation,
219 copies.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Moradabad), of the 1st February, praises Mr. Mulock, District and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, for his ability and justice, and observes that he easily finds out the truth in most complicated cases, readily discovers irregularities committed by Magistrates and never allows himself to be deceived by the police.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 9th February, on the authority of a local correspondent, refers to the rumour that Mr. Burkitt, District and Sessions Judge, Jaunpur, has recommended the abolition of his court, expresses disapproval of the proposal on the ground that in that case the inhabitants of Jaunpur will again have to go to Mirzapur and Benares for instituting appeals, to their great trouble and expense, as before. The number of suits of high value is small in Jaunpur, but otherwise the work is not less than in other districts.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 9th February, complains that the income tax is assessed with severity, many men whose incomes are below Rs. 500 being required to pay the tax. The work of assessment should be entrusted to very experienced and conscientious persons.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th February, complains that ignorant shopkeepers and other men who cannot even pronounce simple Urdu terms correctly are appointed assessors, and that they are unfit to assist Sessions Judges in the administration of justice. Better selections should be made in future.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th February, represents a subaltern and his wife as talking to each other as follows:—

Subaltern.—Why don't you speak to the Colonel for my promotion?

Wife.—Yes, you can get promotion very easily. But I hope you will not ask me how I gain my purpose, nor will you make the matter public.

Subaltern.—You can use any means you like. I have nothing to do with that. Don't forget, my darling.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 9th February, gives the substance of the Report of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Lady Dufferin Fund Association for the last year, and expresses satisfaction that the female hospitals established by the association have proved a great boon to native women, for which Lady Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin are entitled to the gratitude of the people. His Honor takes a keen interest in the female hospitals of these provinces.

Circulation,
94 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindustān* (Kālakankar), of the 11th February, expresses great satisfaction at the formation of the Bengal Landlords' Association to settle disputes among the landlords, and is glad to notice that the association has established its branches in several places and desires to establish an agricultural bank and also a school at Calcutta for the education of the landlords' sons. Other provinces should follow suit and establish similar institutions. Indeed, it would be well if several panchayats were established within the local limits of the jurisdiction of each munsif, and their awards were considered legal. It is of course necessary that the members of such panchayats should be honest and respectable men, and should be appointed by election.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Jām-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 1st February, complains that one Khalil-ul-lah, a disciple of Maulvi Nazir Husain, a leader of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmans at Delhi, has lately arrived at Moradabad and interferes with the performance of certain religious ceremonies by Sunni Musalmans. The District Magistrate should give his attention to the matter; otherwise serious religious riots may occur any day.

Circulation,
150 copies.

Alleged interference of one Khalil-ul-lah of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect with certain religious observances of Sunni Musalmans at Moradabad.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 9th February, is glad to hear that the Hindu temple which was threatened with demolition on account of water works at Benares will not be demolished, but complains that if the ground immediately under the walls of the temple will be dug 21 feet deep, as is rumoured, the temple is sure to fall in. If it is desired to spare the temple, its foundations should not be interfered with.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālakankar), of the 12th February, condemns the custom of adorning children with ornaments. Children with silver and golden ornaments as checking the free development of the bodies of children and as endangering even their very lives by offering a temptation to thieves to rob and kill them, and asks the people to abandon the evil custom.

Circulation,
640 copies.

Protection of kine. The *Godharm Prakash* (Farukhabad), for February, publishes several Hindi poems on the protection of kine.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1891.	1891.	
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	Feb. 7th	Feb. 15th	208 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 10th	" "	63 "
3	Akhbar-ul-Mominin	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Zawar Husain	Jan. 26th	" 11th	200 "
4	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	Feb. 10th	" 17th	200 "
5	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 10th & 14th.	" 12th & 16th.	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	9th	12th	94 copies.
7	Amir-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 8th	" "	200 "
8	Azad	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 13th	" 14th	219 "
9	Bihar Jiwan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varma	9th	" 13th	1,500 "
10	Bihar Sudhansu Pro- vartak.	Farukhabad,	"	Monthly	Narayan Das	For January	" 12th	475 "
11	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnam Singh	Feb. 8th	14th	400 "
12	Colonel	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	" 7th	15th	250 copies.
13	Dabidaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 9th	" 11th	450 "
14	Dabidaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 10th	" 13th	70 "
15	Dabir-i-Hud	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	" 8th	" 11th	550 "
16	Firesh	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" "	" "	" "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Godharm Prabāksh	Farukhabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lal	For Feb.	1891. Feb. 14th	640 copies.
18	Hamdard	Fyzabad	Urdu	Weekly	Samsam Ali	Feb. 8th	" 15th	226 "
19	Hindustān	Kālakankar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 11th to 15th,	" 18th to 17th,	500 "
20	Hindustāni	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangā Prasad Varnā,	" 11th	" 13th	300 "
21	Jām-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 1st	" 11th	150 "
22	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	" 15th	" 17th	325 "
23	Kārdmah	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 10th	" 12th	250 "
24	Kāshi Patritikā	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 13th	" 15th	475 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.)
25	Kāyasth Akhbār	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Budra Prasad	8th	12th	1,200 copies.
26	Kāyasth Reformer	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	7th	" 11th	350 "
27	Kāyasth Samachār	Allahabad	"	"	Bhagwan Prasad	For February	" 17th	350 "
28	Kāyasth Shukh Chintak	Bareilly	Hindi	Monthly	Thakur Prasad	Feb. 9th	" 16th	200 "
29	Kāyasth Uptarak	Agra	Urdu	"	Chhail Bihari Lal	13th	" 15th	400 "
30	Kāchri Samachār	Mirzapur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	"	Madho Prasad	" 7th	" 14th	700 "
31	Kharid-i-Asāq	Pilibhit	Urdu	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	15th	" 17th	200 "
32	Matla-i-Nér	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	" 14th	" 16th	50 "
33	Mauj-i-Nerbaddā	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdel Karim	" 1st	" 17th	200 "
34	Mishr-i-Nimroos	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	" 14th	" "	380 "
35	Musad-i-Im	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	" 10th	" "	200 "

36	Nairang	Weekly	Pyáreshwar Náth	...	9th	...	11th	...	300	"
37	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	...	"	...	13th	...	250	"
38	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	...	"	9th & 16th,	11th & 17th,	...	80	"
39	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	"	"	Jamna Dás Biswás	...	Jan. 30th & Feb. 15th.	...	13th & 17th,	...	400	"
40	Násir-i-Hind	"	"	"	Muhammad Ali	...	Feb. 8th	...	11th	...	60	"
41	Nisám-ul-Mulk	Moradabad	"	"	Fahím-ul-din	...	"	...	"	...	100	"
42	Nér-ul-Awár	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdul Hamid	...	"	14th	15th	...	238	"
43	Niyáa Sudhá	Harda	"	"	Wasudeva Bháakar,	...	"	11th	13th	...	350	"
44	Oadh Akhdár	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	...	"	11th to 17th	11th to 17th,	...	540	copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
45	Oadh Punch	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Sajjád Husain	...	12th	...	13th	...	425	copies.
46	Prayág Samákhár	Benares	Urdu	"	Har Vansh Datt	...	"	...	14th	...	450	"
47	Raṣṭ-ul-Akhdár	Moradabad	"	"	Ghulam Husain	...	"	9th	11th	...	800	"
48	Rahbar	Agra	"	"	Partáb Kishun	...	"	8th	12th	...	100	"
49	Rasmand-i-Chungi	Gorakhpur	"	Bi-monthly	Shuikh Ghulam	...	For May & June, 1890.	...	"	...	45	"
50	Rids-ul-Akhdár	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	...	Feb. 8th	...	11th	...	325	"
51	Rohilkhand Punch	Lucknow	"	"	Jamshed Ali	...	1st	...	"	...	150	"
52	Rodnach	Udaipur	Hindi	Monthly	Tegh Bahádur	...	For January	...	"	...	103	copies.
53	Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Benwári Lal	...	Feb. 9th	...	13th	...	275	copies.
54	Siddra-i-Hind	Khandwa	M a r á t h i	"	Lakshman Anant	...	"	11th	14th	...	125	"
55	Sudodh Sindha	Lucknow	Hindi.	"	Prayagi	...	"	8th	12th	...	260	"
56	Temarandi	Bijnor	Urdu	"	Puran Chand	...	"	6th	14th	...	260	"
57	Tolsa-i-Hind	"	"	"	Jairáj Singh	...	"	"	"	...	"	"

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

LUCKNOW:

The 20th February 1891.

